Theodore Roosevelt (pg.594) – 26th president of the United States; as a result of William McKinley’s death. Importance was that he helped conservatives (people who had a monopoly going on) near the beginning of his presidency but quickly sided with the reformers (or he had mixed feelings for both sides).

Department of Commerce and Labor (pg.594) – a new “sector” of government created by Teddy in 1903. Importance was that it would assist the Bureau of Corporation (its investigatory arm) to help publicize the activities of corporations.

“The Square Deal” (pg.595) – three things that Teddy believed America should have: conservation of natural resources, control of corporations, and consumer protection; several laws and acts were made such as the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, Hepburn Act (last two were mainly about control of the corps.), and the Pure Food and Drug Act (was about basically consumer protection). Importance was that this helped middle-class people and got rid of “bad” trusts (basically what the reformers wanted, the last one).

“Conservationists” (pg.596) – the people who followed the idea of preserving the natural world for ecological reasons; (Pinchot) created the National Forest Service. Importance was that this idea and the people-Teddy supported them (was part of his “deal”) and that it caused the federal government to claim lands in the West (one law that helped was the National Reclamation Act) and stop some businessmen.

John Muir (pg.596) – the nation’s leading preservationist and the founder of the Sierra Club. Importance was that he teamed up with Teddy to create the National Park System, creating national parks all over the nation.

Hetch Hetchy (pg.598) – a spectacular, high-walled valley that was popular with naturalists. Importance was that a controversy happened over this site, whether to turn it into a dam for San Francisco or not; after the fire, it was turned into a dam, it created competing conservationist visions.

The Panic of 1907 (pg.598) – a serious panic and recession in 1907; the cause was the opposite of Roosevelt’s “mad” economic policies. Importance was that this panic had nearly cost him the next election.

William Howard Taft (pg.598) – Theodore Roosevelt’s most trusted lieutenant and his hand-picked successor to the presidency. Importance was that in his presidency, his party became severely separated, a Democratic administration had taken over in after 20 years and that he could not please the progressives and the conservatives.

Payne-Aldrich Tariff (pg.599) – this tariff had reduced protective tariffs by an extremely little amount and had increased it in some areas. Importance was that this tariff made the progressives dislike Taft.

Richard A. Ballinger (pg.599) – a more conservative corporate lawyer. His importance was in the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute where after Louis Glavis (an Interior Department investigator)was fired for giving evidence of corruption against Ballinger to Pinchot, was fired for doing that, Pinchot was discharged for insubordination after he asked the Congress to investigate this scandal (importance was that this scandal exonerated Ballinger).

“New Nationalism” (pg. 600) – a set of principles that Roosevelt had outlined. Importance was that this had shown what his campaign is supporting (examples are regulation of the labor of women and children, tariff revision, etc.).

The Progressive Party (pg.601) – also known as the “Bull Moose” party, this party had a strong commitment to a wide range of progressive causes. Importance was that this party was Roosevelt’s.

Woodrow Wilson (pg.601) – the governor of New Jersey, later the presidential candidate for the Democrats in the Election of 1912. Importance was that he had his own progressive program, called the “New Freedom”; it was different from Roosevelt’s “New Nationalism” plan.

Federal Reserve Act (pg.602) – created twelve regional banks that was owned and controlled by the individual banks of its district. Importance was that these banks had provided Federal Reserve notes that acted like the nation’s basic medium of trade.

Keating-Owen Act (pg.603) – the first federal child labor law, it prohibited the shipment of goods produced by underage kids across state lines. Importance was that they had invalidated this act and instead, imposed heavy taxes on child made products.

“Great White Fleet” (pg.607) – the new American navy; these were sixteen battleships painted white. Importance was that these ships were to mainly remind Japan of the potential might of the US.

“Roosevelt Corollary” (pg.606) – a new addition to the Monroe Doctrine, it allowed the US to oppose European intervention of its neighbors if they could not maintain order and national sovereignty on their own. (Platt Amendment was already defined; here it gave the US the right to prevent any foreign power from intruding in Cuba).

The Panama Canal (pg.606) – a canal that would go through the Isthmus of Panama in Colombia. Importance was that this panama was the most celebrated accomplishment of Roosevelt’s presidency and that it would provide for more trade opportunities. (A Panamanian revolt was a side-effect of this, with this revolt; Roosevelt was able to build the Panama Canal).

Philander C. Knox (pg.607) – Taft’s secretary of state; a corporate attorney. Importance was that he extended American investments into less-developed regions; his policies were nick-named “Dollar Diplomacy”.

Porfirio Diaz (pg.608) – the corrupt leader of Mexico before 1910. Importance was that he had allowed American businesses in Mexico.

Veracruz (pg.608) – a Mexican territory. Importance was that Wilson had engaged Victoriano Huerta (a reactionary general from Mexico) in a battle here, where Venustiano Carranza (the opposing Constitutionalists to the Huerta administrative) became the new head of government and nearly brought America and Mexico into war.